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MAP INTELLIGENCE REVIEW



CIA/RR MR-34

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OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND REPORTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Medical Maps and Map Collections.	1
II. Recent Maps of the Netherlands.	7
III. Brief Notices	17
A. Baedeker Guides	17
B. Gyldendals Verdenatlas.	18
C. Distribution of Population and of Rural Properties in Portugal	19
D. New Small-Scale Map of the Near East.	21
E. Agricultural Atlas of China	22
IV. General Maps for Plotting Purposes (Supplementary List).	25

MAP

	<u>Following Page</u>
The Near East (CIA 10654)	22

I. MEDICAL MAPS AND MAP COLLECTIONS

The medical map is not receiving the interest and attention properly due an important sector of the intelligence program. Although the distribution of diseases in relation to time and space has been recognized for many years, as illustrated by August Hirsch's work of a century ago, maps on such subjects did not begin to play an important role in medical geography until shortly before World War II. During World War II the Medical Corps of the German Army, in anticipation of operations in unfamiliar areas, assumed an active role in expressing medical relationships in map form. At about the same time, American physicians began to express concern about medical mapping, but tangible results have been slow in appearing. Currently, interest in reliable medical maps is evident in many places, but only two major medical mapping projects are in progress -- the German publication, with the support of the US Navy, of a second edition of a German atlas produced during the war and the compilation of a disease atlas under the sponsorship of the American Geographical Society. No government agency has undertaken a sustained program in this field, but a number of isolated maps have been prepared by various agencies.

The use of the medical map as an analytical tool is severely handicapped by the inadequate number and the small scale of maps available. The relative neglect of maps of disease distribution, medical facilities, and related subjects may be attributed in part to

the lack of precise, up-to-date medical data for large areas of the world. Furthermore, some aspects of medical information do not lend themselves to map presentation.

Little effort has been expended in Washington toward assembling a comprehensive collection of existing medical maps, and there is no central clearinghouse for medical maps made in this country. Although a number of such maps produced by agencies of the US Government and of foreign governments are available in Washington, it is difficult to obtain copies of maps published by individuals and private concerns. The majority of the privately prepared maps are in manuscript form and are in the hands of individual research workers. Informal discussions have taken place among American medical men regarding the establishment of a mapping pool. At one time a motion was considered to request a government agency to undertake this function for domestically produced medical maps, but no action has been taken as yet.

The CIA Map Library has the largest collection of medical maps in Washington, but relatively few of them are domestically produced. Although the collection contains an estimated 250 maps dealing with some aspect of medical information, no attempt has been made to make an exact count or to evaluate the maps in terms of adequacy of base material or subject matter.

The Army Medical Library does not maintain a map collection and makes no attempt to note maps in its card catalogue. Maps that

appear in individual medical journals and texts can be uncovered only by a thorough investigation of publications on specific diseases or areas. The Documents Division, although without facilities for handling maps, is able to indicate which publications are likely to contain maps and to suggest individuals and agencies that have expressed interest in maps and mapping. The Reference Division of the Library, although not oriented to the needs of the map user, can supply information on possible sources of maps.

Although individuals within the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, the National Institute of Health, and the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery prepare and use maps in their research activities, none of these organizations maintains a map collection. In some cases, retention copies of maps prepared in these organizations may be obtained, but most of the large-scale maps are in manuscript form.

In 1943 the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army prepared a series of small-scale world maps showing the distribution of tropical diseases. These maps have appeared in several publications and enlarged copies are available on loan from the CIA Map Library. The Office of the Surgeon General has also compiled, for many countries of the world, medical summaries, several of which contain maps. These publications are titled Medical and Sanitary Data on [Name of Country] and were published by the War Department as Technical Bulletins, Medical (TB Meds). Eighty such studies were produced between 1944 and 1947.

The American Geographical Society of New York is publishing an Atlas of Diseases. Five plates have been produced to date, and the Society plans to publish additional maps of major diseases of the world. Maps now available show world distribution of poliomyelitis, cholera, malaria vectors, helminthiases, and yellow fever and dengue. All are at 1:50,000,000, with larger-scale insets of critical areas. With the exception of the cholera map, bibliographies are included on each map. The aim of the atlas is to provide a tool of scientific research, not an all-inclusive study of world disease.

The Society maintains a card catalogue of books, periodical articles, and maps on medical geography. Financial aid has been received for research on the subject, and the program is being carried forward by the Society's Department of Medical Geography. Fuller statements of the Society's program are found in the Geographical Review, Vol. 34, 1944, pp. 636-652, and Vol. 40, 1950, pp. 9-40.

The German Army Sanitary Corps produced an unusual medical atlas, the Seuchen-Atlas, or Atlas of Epidemic Diseases, which was published by Justus Perthes during the period from 1942 to 1945, under the scientific editorship of Dr. H. Zeiss. This atlas was prepared for the use of the German Army, and no general distribution was made. Copies are available at the Army Medical Library, the Library of Congress, and the CIA Map Library.

The Seuchen-Atlas was produced in nine parts and provides information concerning a number of infectious diseases occurring in

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the Mediterranean area, North and West Africa, Eastern and Central Europe, the Baltic area, the Transcaspian area, and the Near East. The atlas is concerned primarily with the relation of epidemic diseases to rainfall, temperature, and population density. The map scales vary considerably. The plates on Turkey, Spain and Portugal, Caucasia, and Italy are at 1:3,000,000; the Transcaspian area is at 1:5,000,000; the Mediterranean is at 1:10,000,000; and the Near East is at 1:12,000,000.

Various authorities have supplied textual material and, in some cases, additional small-scale maps to accompany the plates. No indication of the source material is given for either maps or texts. The numbering of plates indicates that some of the maps intended for inclusion were never published. A full review of the atlas appears in the Geographical Review, Vol. 37, 1947, pp. 307-311.

At the present time a new edition of the Seuchen-Atlas is being prepared under the direction of Dr. Ernst Rodenwaldt, Professor of Hygiene, University of Heidelberg, who took an active part in the preparation of the original atlas. The US Navy is supporting the project through the Technical Section (Medical) of the US Naval Forces in Germany, with editorial offices in Heidelberg. The US Army has also contributed to the support of this undertaking.

The new edition, like the original, deals with infectious diseases of epidemic significance. The scales and style of map will be similar to those in the original atlas. The first volume to be

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published will cover Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Middle East. The manuscript was scheduled to go to the printer in June 1952.

Additional medical maps appear in reports prepared by various official and semi-official organizations. World Health Organization reports, particularly those with a regional approach, contain maps. The Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, an affiliate of the World Health Organization, maintains a Cartographic Drafting Section that is actively producing medical maps. The Communicable Disease Center of the US Public Health Service publishes studies that include maps for selected areas throughout the world. Medical maps are also found in reports of colonial administrations and of ministries and departments of various foreign governments that are concerned with public health and in publications of the Pasteur Institute.

Several texts on tropical diseases and diseases of the world that have been published in the past few years include maps, generally page-size maps of the world. Although these works contribute significantly to the knowledge of the distribution of diseases, more cartographic detail would be desirable.

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II. RECENT MAPS OF THE NETHERLANDS

After a lapse of 4 years, a large number of recent general and special maps of the Netherlands are now being added to US Government map collections. Although many are undated, most of these maps have been published since 1948. Because of the significance of the new acquisitions, some of the major items are discussed by type of map in the following paragraphs.

Medium-Scale General Maps

Map of the Netherlands, 1:500,000 (Call No. 73895),* is an excellent map published by the Algemene Nederlandse Vereniging voor Vreemdelingenverkeer (ANVV -- Netherlands National Tourist Office) and printed by the Topografische Dienst (Topographic Service), the major official mapping agency in the Netherlands. Railroads, various categories of roads, physical features, and miscellaneous information such as golf courses, custom houses, youth hostels, and allied war cemeteries are shown. On the back of the map are 19 city plans and a table of distances. The international boundary with Germany, as given, incorporates the provisional rectifications made in 1949; internal boundaries are not shown. The legend is in English, Dutch, and French.

A large number of maps of the Netherlands at 1:400,000 have been issued by commercial firms, since that scale is the largest at which

* Call numbers are for the CIA Map Library unless otherwise indicated.

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the entire country can be shown conveniently on a single sheet. Although the commercial maps are characteristically undated and generally less reliable than the official 1:500,000 map, they include a wealth of place names keyed to gazetteers. Most of the maps show by colors the 11 provinces of the Netherlands, with the North-East Polder indicated as a distinct political unit since it will be a part of a new province of Zuiderzeeland. This province will also include the South-East and South-West Polders, which are still in the planning stage. Although they were prepared for different purposes and vary in type of information emphasized, the maps are generally similar, showing main and secondary roads, roads under construction, railroads, tramways, ferry routes, canals, and internal political divisions. On the basis of clarity and accuracy, the maps are recommended in the following order:

- (1) Ten Brink's Kantoorkaart van Nederland (Call No. 76281).
- (2) Uitvoerige Nieuwe Kaart van Nederland, N.V. de Erven (J.J. Tijl), Zwolle (Call No. 76288).
- (3) Nieuwe Kaart van Nederland, A.J. Wuestman, Harderwijk (Call No. 77010).
- (4) Kompas Nieuwste Toeristen en Kantoorkaart van Nederland (Call No. 77011).
- (5) Kompas' Wegenkaart van Nederland in 2 Bladen (Call No. 76279).

- (6) Wegenkaart van Nederland, Shell Nederland N.V. (Call No. 76896). Foldex type map in two sheets.

A pocket atlas that was probably issued in 1951, Ten Brink's. Nieuwe Zakatlasje van Nederland (Call No. aF233 .B7), contains 10 general maps at the scale of 1:350,000, one for each of the established provinces of the Netherlands. In general, this atlas has no advantage to American map users over the single-sheet general maps at 1:400,000 or 1:500,000, but for some purposes the format may be more convenient.

In the same general scale range are the maps in the Bos-Niermeyer Atlas der gehele Aarde, which was reviewed in Map Intelligence Review No. 33. The principal value of the atlas lies in the diversity of topics covered.

Large-Scale General Maps

A number of general maps at the scale of 1:250,000, usually in two sheets, are included among the new maps. Ten Brink's Al-Verkeer-Kaart in 2 Bladen (Call No. 76637) is typical and probably the best in this group.

A very good three-sheet map, Autokaart van Nederland, at 1:200,000, was published in 1951 by Koninklijke Nederlandsche Toeristenbond A.N.W.B. (Royal Netherlands' Tourist Association) (Call No. 76638). The same agency has also issued an excellent 11-sheet Toeristenkaart series at 1:100,000 (Call No. 76277).

Two groups of recently acquired maps cover separately each of the 11 provinces of the Netherlands at scales ranging from 1:50,000 to 1:180,000. The sheets are cataloged individually under the names of the provinces. Of the two groups, Ten Brink's Nieuwe Province Kaarten is rated as slightly better than the Kompas Toeristenkaart on the basis of clarity and accuracy.

Among the other general maps are Kaart van De Veluwe at 1:80,000, published by A.J. Wuestman, Harderwijk (Call No. 76640), and Rijwielkaart Omgeving Zwolle at 1:100,000, published by N.V. de Erven (J.J. Tijl), Zwolle (Call No. 76398).

Geomorphology and Soils-Maps

The Netherlands: 1:500,000 Provisional Geomorphological Map of the Netherlands, published by the Institute of Geography of the State University of Utrecht in 1951 (Call No. 76284), is an excellent multicolored map of surface deposits. On the map, however, reclaimed marine-clay deposits and marine deposits above sea level cannot be differentiated, even though the distinction is made in the legend. The legend is given in English, French, and Dutch.

Provisional Soil Map of the Netherlands, 1:600,000, published by the Soil Survey Institute, Wageningen, in 1950 (Call No. 76291), is an excellent, detailed multicolored map with English and Dutch legends. It accompanies a book entitled Soils of the Netherlands by C.H. Edelman (CIA Library Call No. 33 M/6 621.34 .E2).

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Railroad and Road Maps

The most recent railroad map, Spoorwegkaart van Nederland, at 1:400,000, was published in December 1950 (Call No. 76685). Although it is official and is thoroughly reliable as of the date of issue, the map is out-of-date with respect to electrification, since Netherlands Railways are currently engaged in an electrification program. The Apeldoorn-Hengelo-Oldenzaal-Enschede line, for example, was electrified during 1951.

The Bureau voor de Wegen- en Verkeersstatistiek (Bureau of Road and Transportation Statistics) in the Department van Verkeer en Waterstaat (Department of Commerce and Waterways) has published two maps for use in road planning. Wegenplannen van Nederland, 1:400,000, January 1950 (Call No. 76285), shows national, provincial, and tertiary roads existing, under construction, and projected; and Hoofdverhardingen, approximately 1:1,000,000, 1949 (Call No. 76280), indicates surface materials used in the construction of the national roads. The latter map is also included, along with nine other maps, in Atlas van de Rijkswegen, 1949 (Call No. aF233 .N4 1949). The atlas is concerned primarily with the major road network, but maps of bicycle paths and trails, built-up areas along the national roads, national reservations, and traffic density are included.

Bus routes, truck routes, tramways, all-season ferries, summer ferries, and railroad transshipment connecting stations are shown on

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an excellent 1949 map entitled Kaart van Tram- en Autodiensten in Nederland (Call No. 76682).

Inland Waterways Maps

A number of recently acquired waterways maps were published by the Department van Verkeer en Waterstaat. Two of these, Overzichtskaart der Nederlandsche Vaarwegen (Call No. 76289) and Scheepvaartwegen in Nederland, 1950 (Call No. 76287), are at the scale of 1:400,000. The first is an ozalid print useful primarily for reference purposes. The second shows waterways classified according to maximum carrying capacity of the vessels using them. A series of detailed sheets at the scale of 1:100,000, Overzichtskaart der Binnenscheepvaartwegen, deals with the inland waterways of all but west-central Netherlands. The five sheets covering the northeastern portion of the country were published in 1939 (Call No. 76153) and the four covering the southern part of the country in 1947 (Call No. 76154). Each group of sheets is accompanied by a detailed map supplement. The same agency produces the Rivierkaart at the scale of 1:10,000. Eighteen sheets published between 1945 and 1951 are now available (Call No. 76972).

The firm of H. Born, Assen, also publishes inland waterways maps of the Netherlands. Nederland Met de Spoor-, Tram- en Scheepvaartwegen (Call No. 77295), which covers the entire country, emphasizes the inland waterways, but it includes railroads and tram lines. Another Born map covers the Utrecht-Amsterdam-Haarlem-Leiden

area at the scale of 1:100,000 (Call No. 76394). This map, however, covers the same area and is less authoritative than Hollandsche en Utrechtsche Plassen at 1:50,000 (Call No. 76388), published in 1948 by the Bureau voor Watertoerisme (Bureau of Water Transport).

There is no duplication of coverage among the other maps received from these two publishers. Born maps include Kaart van het Ijsselmeer at 1:125,000 (Call No. 76293) and Kaart van Loosdrecht en Omgeving (Call No. 76397). Bureau voor Watertoerisme maps include Waterkaart van de Biebosch, 1:33,333, 1951 (Call No. 76763); Waterkaart van Midden Friesland, 1:50,000, 1948 (Call No. 76761); Waterkaart van N.W. Overijssel, 1:50,000, 1949 (Call No. 76765); and Kaart van Loosdrechtsche Plassen, 1:10,000, 1946 (Call No. 76417).

Two waterway maps are available in English. New Waterway from Sea to Rotterdam at 1:25,000 is a photostat copy of a map published in 1950 by Dirkzwager's Shipping Agency, Ltd. (Call No. 73006). North Sea Canal from Amsterdam to Sea, at approximately 1:22,000, is included in Halverhout's Guide 1951 to the North Sea Canal, Amsterdam, Zaandam, IJmuiden (CIA Library Call No. 33M/6 756 .H1 1951).

Aeronautical Chart

Luchtvaartkaart van Nederland--Carte Aéronautique des Pays Bas, 1:250,000 (Call No. 76479), a two-sheet map published by Koninklijke Nederlandsche Toeristenbond ANWB, is primarily an aeronautical chart, but it also shows major roads, railroads, forested areas, 11 coal

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mines, and relief. The air navigational information presented includes airports, wireless stations, military landing grounds, airways beacons, lighthouses, lightships, and obstacles (lighted and unlighted). Although obviously a postwar map, it is not dated, and the air information is consequently of questionable reliability. The legend is in Dutch, French, English, and German.

Coal, Oil, and Gas Maps

The Netherlands, 1:500,000: Location of Exploration Wells, 1951 (Call No. 76151), shows (1) the Schoonebeek oil field, (2) oil and gas fields in nearby Germany, (3) the limits of the Schoonebeek Concession, (4) exploration wells drilled by N.V. Nederlandse Aardolie Maatschappij (NAM --Netherlands Petroleum Company), with the final depth given in meters, and (5) exploration wells drilled by the government geological survey or oil companies. Eleven coal mines of Limburg are also located and named, whereas 12 are shown on older maps such as Sheet 3 of Overzichtskaart der Binnenscheepvaartwegen, 1:100,000, 1947 (Call No. 76154).

Gasvoorziening van Nederland, 1:400,000, January 1951 (Call No. 76286), gives the size and location of gas works, coke oven plants, distribution plants, municipalities with gas supply but without gas works, main pipelines, areas of industrial consumption supplied by the coal mines, and propane distribution plants.

RESTRICTED

Agricultural Maps

A booklet entitled Dutch Agricultural Facts, with text and maps in English, was printed in 1948 for the Netherlands' Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The large number of maps included cover a wide range of agricultural and related subjects, including climate, soils, forests, horticulture, land use, reclaimed regions, areas inundated in 1944-45, and agricultural institutes. Several groups of maps deal with the distribution of crops (principal cereals, flax, and roots), animals (dairy cattle, sheep, and chickens), and the agricultural economy of the country by regions. All of the maps are available in photostat form in the CIA Map Library under the general classification of Netherlands-Agriculture.

Maps of Newly Reclaimed Land

Map of the Netherlands with the Four Zuider Zee Polders and Environs (Call No. 75654) is a photostat of a map in From Fisherman's Paradise to Farmer's Pride, a 1950 English-language publication of the Netherlands government. Two additional maps -- Plan for the North-East Polder in the Former Zuiderzee at 1:100,000 (Call No. 73083) and Walcheren Reconstruction Plan at 1:50,000 (Call No. 70409) -- are published by the State Forest Service.

Population and Religion Maps

Bevolkingsdichtheid per km² land (Call No. 76278) shows effectively for each parish the density of population per square kilometer according to the Census of 31 May 1947. Six population

categories are used -- under 50, 50-100, 100-200, 200-500, 500-1,000, and over 1,000. Although the scale is not given, it is approximately 1:600,000.

A set of four excellent maps at about the same scale shows religious affiliations in the Netherlands (Call No. 76276), giving the percentage (0, 0-10, 10-20, 20-50, 50-80, and over 80) of Roman Catholic, Dutch Reformed, Reformed, and other sects in each of the parishes according to the 1947 census.

City Plans

Among the newly acquired maps are a large number of city plans, the majority of which are Cito-plans (published by H. Van Diehlen, The Hague), Falk-plans (N.V. Cartografisch Instituut Bootsma, The Hague), or Kompas maps (Uitgave Kompas, The Hague). Scales range from 1:7,500 to 1:20,000. Although recent, few are dated. Among the cities covered are Amsterdam (Call Nos. 76390, 76634, 76646, 76751), Arnhem (76762), Breda (76395), Dordrecht (76643), Enschede (76382), Groningen (76379), Harderwijk (76396), Hilversum (76642), Haarlem (76764), Leeuwarden (76383), Leiden (76290, 76766), Nijmegen (76612, 76639), Rotterdam (76391, 76641, 76650, 76759), The Hague (76378, 76399, 76635), and Utrecht (76644).

III. BRIEF NOTICES

A. BAEDEKER GUIDES

The firm of Karl Baedeker, formerly of Leipzig, has resumed publication of its world-famous tourist guides from its new headquarters in Hamburg, Germany. Of the 11 guides published since 1947, 7 are on cities and 3 are on regions of Germany; the other is on London and its environs. Three of the volumes are issued in identical German and English editions and one in English only.

The new guides follow the prewar format very closely, giving detailed coverage on transportation, accommodations, and other types of tourist information. Large-scale city plans are included in the city guides, whereas general maps are found in the regional studies.

The following list includes the postwar "Baedekers" published or in preparation in 1951. Call numbers are given for the volumes available in the CIA Map Library, and those with English editions are indicated by asterisks.

Leipzig und Umgebung, 1948.

Stuttgart und Umgebung, 1949 (Call No. F304.9 .S8B2 1949).

Schleswig-Holstein, 1949 (Call No. F304.12f .B4 1949).

Munich and Its Environs, 1950 (Call No. F304.9 .M8B2 1950).

München und Umgebung, 1950 (Call No. F304.9 M8B21 1950).

*Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1951.

Frankfurt am Main, 1951 (Call No. F304.9 .F7B2 1951).

Hamburg und die Niederelbe, 1951 (Call No. F304.9-4 .H5B2 1951).

*London and Its Environs, 1951.

Nordbayern, 1951 (Call No. F304.5b .B2 1951).

*Northern Bavaria, 1951.

Südbayern, in preparation.

Berlin (mit Potsdam), in preparation.

Bremen und Bremerhaven, in preparation.

B. GYLDENDALS VERDENATLAS

Gyldendals Verdenatlas is the Danish edition of a new Scandinavian world atlas that was published simultaneously in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Only the Danish edition is available (Call No. aA000, G.9, 1951). The three Scandinavian publishers -- Gyldendalske Boghandle Nordisk Forlag A/S, København; Albert Bonniers Förlag AB, Stockholm; and J.W. Coppelers, Oslo -- cooperated in the editing and printing of the maps.

Actually, the atlas can hardly be called either new or Scandinavian. Of the 139 maps, 121 are Swedish printings of maps from the Italian Atlante Internazionale del Touring Club Italiano. Of the remaining maps, two were produced in Denmark and the others in Sweden. Only a few of these are new, the others having been recast and revised from Nordisk Världatlas, published by Bonniers in 1934.

The most significant feature of the atlas is the few new maps, which include Grønland, 1:10,000,000, and Faerøerne, 1:750,000,

which were drawn at the Danish Geodetic Institute; and Danmark, Sverige, Norge, Finland, og Balticum, 1:4,000,000, and Spitzbergen, 1:3,000,000, drawn in Sweden. The Italian maps, however, have been revised to some extent. Changes made in place names are of two types, those necessitated by political changes and those required to adapt the maps for the use of Scandinavians. Other changes include shorelines, transportation, and boundaries. According to an atlas note, the republics and autonomous territories within Yugoslavia are not shown because it was impossible to obtain adequate source material.

The maps in the three editions of the atlas are reported to be identical except for the legends, which in each case are given in the language of the publisher. The maps are offset-printed, generally in seven colors, and an attempt has been made to make all of them conform in character with the Italian maps. Although the Italian maps are of high quality, they were old enough to require revision -- an indication that new plates have probably been prepared for the forthcoming seventh edition of the Italian atlas.

C. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND OF RURAL PROPERTIES IN PORTUGAL

A new representation of population distribution and the most recent cartographic information on the size of rural properties are provided by two recently published maps -- Distribuição de População de Portugal: 1940, 1:500,000 (Call No. 78119), and Divisão da Propriedade Rústica: 1950 (Call No. 78126). Both maps were

compiled and drafted at the Centro de Estudos Geograficos. The former was prepared under the direction of Orlando Ribeiro and was published in 1951 by the Instituto Geografico e Cadastral; the latter, prepared under the direction of Aristides de Amorim Girão, was published for the University of Coimbra by Coimbra Editora, Limitada.

On the population map, dots representing 100 people each show population distribution without relation to internal administrative boundaries. The map therefore complements its companion map, Densidade da População por Freguesias: 1940, which gives density by parishes (freguesias), the smallest administrative divisions in Portugal (for review, see Map Research Bulletin 1/ No. 16, 1950). The use of dots on the new density map reveals the marked concentration of farmers in villages, as well as the more general outlines of population distribution. The dots are arranged in various geometric patterns to show the sizes of the smaller communities. Urban population concentrations of 950 or more inhabitants are indicated by proportionate circles, with the total population of each given in hundreds. The map also indicates the location of sandy beaches, wooded areas, and areas above 700 meters in elevation by colors that provide an effective contrast to the red dots.

1. Beginning with No. 32, the name of the Map Research Bulletin was changed to Map Intelligence Review.

Divisão da Propriedade Rústica: 1950 indicates that rural property distribution in Portugal closely reflects the pattern of rural population distribution. From the map, it is evident that the greatest concentrations in municipalities (concelhos -- ranking in size between parishes and provinces) occur north of the Tagus River. In this area the number of rural properties per square kilometer ranges from 50 to over 500. South of the Tagus the number averages less than 50. Two insets at approximately 1:2,500,000, showing similar information for 1910 and 1870, indicate that the rural-property pattern has changed little in the last 75 years but that farm properties have become smaller and more numerous at a steady but unspectacular rate. Two additional insets give the generalized outlines of precipitation zones of Portugal and of the individual regions producing millet, wheat, and rye. Accompanying the map is a 26-page explanatory pamphlet.

D. NEW SMALL-SCALE MAP OF THE NEAR EAST

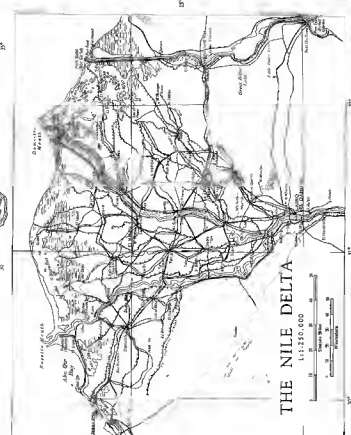
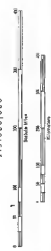
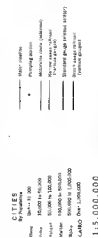
The accompanying map of the Near East at 1:5,000,000 [CIA] 10654, was published in response to many requests for a single-sheet general reference map of the entire area from Greece and Egypt through Afghanistan and from Aden to the Caucasus. Sufficient cultural and planimetric physical detail has been included to make the map useful as a reference source, and the omission of hypsographic tinting and unimportant detail makes it usable as a work sheet or base map for plotting purposes.

The map, which was compiled and drafted in CIA and printed by the Army Map Service, is based on the best and most recent unclassified sources available as of February 1952. Distribution copies are available from the CIA Map Library.

E. AGRICULTURAL ATLAS OF CHINA

A valuable addition to the meager supply of maps on Chinese agricultural land use has been provided by the publication of the Ecological Crop Geography Atlas, which consists of dot maps covering the production and acreage of 18 food and industrial crops in 23 provinces of China. The two-volume atlas, published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Nationalist Government in March 1948, is now available in the CIA Map Library (Call No. AH421-1 .C5, 1948, Vols. 1 and 2).

Volume 1 contains 18 maps giving the crop area by mow (approximately 1/6 acre) for 16 food crops and 2 industrial crops. Volume 2 covers the same crops, giving production by tan (about 13,333 pounds by Chinese Nationalist standard). The value assigned to the dots varies from 1,000 to 10,000 mows and from 1,000 to 30,000 tans. On all but one or two of the maps, care has been taken to select the dot values that most nearly reflect the range from light to heavy density of production and acreage. Comparison with topographic maps indicates that within each hsien the dots are generally placed in the areas most likely to be devoted to production of the crop under consideration.



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The maps are compiled from 1923-27 averages based on crop reports of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the National Agricultural Research Bureau, the only comprehensive crop statistics available for China. Although they do not represent current crop production and acreage, the maps will be very useful, especially when used in conjunction with other map and textual sources on Chinese agriculture.

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IV. GENERAL MAPS FOR PLOTTING PURPOSES
(Supplementary List)

Map Research Bulletin Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 21 contained lists of maps suitable for plotting purposes that are on distribution at the CIA Map Library. Since these lists were published, a number of other maps have become available. A selection of these recent maps is given in the following list. In most cases the maps show first-order internal administrative divisions, hydrography, hypsometry, and transportation; in a few cases only outlines are given. Retention copies of all of the maps may be obtained from the CIA Map Library.

CIA Map No.	USSR Title	Scale 1:
11748	Administrative Divisions of the USSR, 1951	8,000,000
12040	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	36,700,000
11901	USSR Central Siberia	18,230,000
9223	[USSR: Hydrographic Base (in 8 sheets)]	5,000,000
12069	USSR Khabarovsk-Vladivostok Area	4,800,000
12038	USSR Lake Baikal Region	2,000,000
12039	USSR Lake Baikal Region	5,000,000
11899	USSR Northeast Siberia	19,300,000
12064	USSR Southeast Siberia	11,370,000
11870	USSR Soviet Far East	10,000,000
11898	USSR Soviet Far East	30,000,000

EUROPE -- Excluding the USSR

<u>CIA Map No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale 1:</u>
11744	Albania: Administrative Divisions	1,500,000
11688.1	Austria, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein	1,000,000
11531.1	Belgium	750,000
11600	Czechoslovakia: Terrain	1,000,000

25X6

10692 Rev	Greece: Administrative Divisions, 1950	1,150,000
11546.1	Hungary	750,000
11597.1	Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Albania	1,520,000
11481.1	Rumania	1,000,000
11778	Rumania: Administrative Divisions, 1950	2,000,000
11595.1	Rumania and Bulgaria	1,520,000
11630	The Free Territory of Trieste	100,000
12258	Yugoslavia: Administrative Divisions, 1951	1,500,000

CIA Map No.	NEAR EAST Title	Scale 1:
11715.1	Afghanistan	2,000,000
11717	Afghanistan	4,800,000
11231 1st Rev	Iraq	4,500,000

FAR EAST -- Excluding the USSR		
CIA Map No.	Title	Scale 1:
11935	British Indonesia: British Borneo	2,000,000
12108.1	British Indonesia: British Borneo	3,250,000
11809	British Indonesia: Malaya and Singapore	1,140,000
11712.1	Burma	2,500,000
11714	Burma	5,500,000
11762	Ceylon	752,000
11764	Ceylon	1,250,000
12053	China: Central and NE Kwantung Province	800,000
12053.1	China: Central and NE Kwantung Province	1,000,000
12051	China: Chekiang Province	800,000
12052	China: Fukian Province	800,000
12056	China: Hunan Province	1,000,000
12054	China: Kwangsi Province	1,000,000
12055	China: Kweichow Province	1,000,000
12276	China: Communist Administrative Areas - 1952	10,000,000
11700.12	India, Nepal, and Bhutan	5,228,000
11702	India, Nepal, and Bhutan	10,000,000
11636.1	Indochina	2,000,000
11638.1	Indochina	4,350,000
11555	Indochina: Political Divisions	7,000,000
12169	[Indochina, Thailand, Burma]	8,600,000

25X6

FAR EAST (Continued)

25X6

CIA Map No.	Title	Scale 1:
11994	Java: Administrative Divisions	2,400,000
11993	The Republic of Indonesia - 1951	10,000,000
12132	[Korea]	3,820,000
12115	Korea	4,750,000
11007.1 1st Rev	Mongolia and Northwest China	5,000,000
12179	[Northeast Asia]	12,000,000
11704.1	Northern India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Bhutan	4,000,000
12036	Northwest China: Communist Administrative Divisions	4,000,000
11708.1	Pakistan	4,000,000
11710.1	Pakistan	6,500,000
11981	Pakistan: Internal Administration, 1951	10,000,000
11731.1	Philippine Islands	2,500,000
11733.1	Philippine Islands	4,800,000
11613	South China	3,000,000
12084	Southwest Kwangtung Province	800,000
12084.1	Southwest Kwangtung Province	1,000,000
12230.1	Territorial Scope of the South Pacific Commission	35,000,000
11632	Thailand	2,000,000
11634	Thailand	7,000,000
11999	Thailand: Administrative Divisions, 1951	3,750,000

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<u>CIA Map No.</u>	<u>AFRICA Title</u>	<u>Scale 1:</u>
11789.1	Algeria	4,000,000
11791.1	Algeria	8,500,000
11783.1	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3,010,000
11766.1	Belgian Congo	5,000,000
11768	Belgian Congo	8,500,000
11807.1	Equatorial Africa	5,000,000
11808.1	Equatorial Africa	9,500,000
10951	Liberia	2,000,000
11751.1	Morocco	1,510,000
11753.1	Morocco	3,550,000
11796.1	South Africa	4,150,000
11797.1	South Africa	10,000,000
11770.1	Tunisia	1,000,000
11772	Tunisia	2,050,000

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<u>CIA Map No.</u>	<u>LATIN AMERICA Title</u>	<u>Scale 1:</u>
11827.1	Colombia	2,500,000
11828.1	Colombia	5,250,000
11787	Dominican Republic	1,000,000
11787.1	Dominican Republic	500,000
10696 Rev.	Ecuador	3,000,000
10696.1	Ecuador	1,500,000
11842.1	Panama	1,000,000
11844	Panama	2,250,000

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CIA Map No.	OTHERS Title	Scale 1:
12130	[Eurasia]	15,000,000
12133	[Northern Hemisphere]	57,500,000
11689.12 1st Rev	[World Base Map]	42,000,000
12235	[World]	80,000,000

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